APPENDIX

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CONCLUDING REPORTS ON THE 40TH GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS
Washington, D.C., November 16-23, 1974

[Editor's Note: The following reports were submitted by Jean Allaway and Mary Jane Gibson.]

SPECIAL LIBRARIES SECTION

The first meeting of the Special Libraries Section on Monday, November 18, had as its general theme Special Libraries and National and International Library Planning. In speaking on the "Development of Scientific and Technical Libraries in the U.S.S.R.," T. Karatygina, Moscow State Institute of Culture, stated that one of the most important achievements in library development in Russia has been the creation of a single, unified system of scientific and technical libraries. The organization and development of these libraries are the result of the policy aimed at intensive economic and cultural development of the country (particularly of the former remote districts of Tsarist Russia) in bringing together nationalities, united by a common purpose: the creation of the material and technical basis of communism. The factors taken into consideration were the arrangement of industrial enterprises belonging to one branch or another, living standards of the population, standards of the population, national traditions and customs, the historical past, and other peculiarities of each of the 15 Union Republics. In addition, there have been not only quantitative but qualitative changes. The libraries form a single, unified system with this radical change in their functions and their social role and purpose. The structure of the network depends on the structure of the system of production served by the libraries. Within a month after its organization, the Presidium of the Supreme Economic Council adopted among its decisions, at the first session in December 1917, one to create a versatile scientific and technical library. This library and two others serving the Council laid the foundation for the State Scientific Library. In 1958 the State Public Scientific and Technical Library of the U.S.S.R. was founded.

The main lines for future development of the socialist system of library service were indicated in Lenin's decree "On the Centralization of Libraries of the R.S.F.S.R." of 1920 and formed the national plan for construction of the library system. An order issued by the Supreme Economic Council, adopted in April 1929, established technical libraries attached to enterprises. At present, closer links are being established between libraries and other information services for science and technology by national evolution of technical libraries into a single State information system. The work within the single system is being approached from two points of view: branch and territorial. The main trends of the centralization of all the technical and scientific libraries, according to Mrs. Karatygina, involve the organization of the interlibrary loan service, the library system location, the acquisition and book processing services on the basis of branch Central Scientific and Technical Libraries, the current awareness information service, and the information system for current titles. Along with the broad national scope, the process of centralization is characterized by the use of computers and communication media. A new characteristic is international, with projects of information systems for serials, industrial catalogs, and unpublished translations. At present, the State Public Scientific and Technical Library and other organizations are working out details of a draft long-term project for scientific library development up to the year 2000.

In her presentation on "Special Libraries and Library Plan 1973," Frieda Otto, Bibliothek des Instituts für Weltwirtschaft, Kiel, reminded the group of the threat to libraries of the growing influx of literature and information, but stated that the solution cannot lie in a simple division of book collecting into subject fields or in a juxaposition of libraries. The "Library Plan 1973" is the Plan for a Comprehensive Library Network for the Federal Republic of Germany, seeking "the goal of a comprehensive, optimal literature supply through the creation of a library network to include all branches and types of libraries." Since 1945 construction and reconstruction have been concerned chiefly with special establishment of libraries in science, technology, and practice. Earlier planning took the form of union and joint catalogs, interlibrary loans, and the development of "special areas of collections" in individual scientific libraries. Numerous special libraries have heretofore taken into account only the needs of their supporting institu-

tions in selecting and acquiring literature and building up collections. The intention of the plan is to bring the multiple, very specialized, and intensively classified literature holdings of special libraries into the public literature supply. This entails taking over certain of the special library's increased costs. The plan does not authorize support of libraries maintained by private funds: recommendations and guidelines may be offered on library techniques, and reimbursement may be available for costs involving certain activities, such as maintenance of an efficient copying service, to the extent that these benefit the public literature supply. Special libraries will be able to cooperate in several of the services set forth in the plan for libraries of the fourth level, such as centralized procurement of titles, centralized cataloging, unified classification principles, and joint subject catalogs. The regional central catalogs must be expanded through the incorporation of the holdings of the special libraries in each region, which will require provision of additional funds and obtaining support from the libraries' administering agencies for admission of their holdings thereto. Another factor confronting the special library is that many contemporary problems have shifted into overlapping areas between the individual sciences, so that the libraries must abandon the narrow limits of their special areas and allow users access to literature beyond those limits.

A precondition for this kind of cooperation is the possibility of integrating the individual special libraries without interfering with their independence, self-reliance, and organization, and without touching upon the hierarchy of libraries established in the library plan.

The state of the art and the development of "Special Libraries in the People's Republic of Bulgaria" was the topic of the paper by Elena Savova, Central Library, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. The present expansion of these libraries was presaged by their designation, in the 1930's, as the "libraries of the future." The dynamic development of modern science today requires the application of the newest principles of library science and techniques in organizing and building the special library collection, necessitating the exchange of experience and contacts between related special libraries. The decree of the Ministerial Council on January 20, 1970, proclaimed the "Basic Principles of the Organization of a United Library System in the People's Republic of Bulgaria." The creation of such a system combines the basic principles of the territorial (general, special, trade union, school, and so forth) and the sector (research institutes, laboratories, scientific centers, and so forth) networks, guided by the Council of Directors, which is headed by the director of the Kiril and Metodii National Library. There are at present 650 special libraries in Bulgaria, which form sector networks for greater unity and mutual cooperation. Among the most important are the network of special technical libraries of the Committee for Science, Technological Progress, and Higher Education; the network of special libraries (42) of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; the Central Farming Library, with some 62 specialized libraries in its network; and the network of university libraries. A recent influence on the development of special libraries has been the creation of the United Centres for Science and the Training of Cadres. Special libraries in Bulgaria participated in the building up of the national book stock, the maintenance of union catalogs and printed catalogs, the provision of information service for readers, and the compilation of special bibliographies. A unified program for the mechanization and automation of bibliothecal and bibliographic processes has been elaborated.

Mireille Zarb, Library of the World Inteilectual Property Organization, gave a short history of the Library, first mentioned in the Organization's records in 1895. Since being staffed with professional librarians in 1960, the collection has been organized on rational and modern technical bases.

The essential characteristic of the library of the OMPI is its strict specialization. Its collection of 30,000 works and some 800 periodicals is devoted exclusively to two subjects: artistic and literary property (copyright and related laws on authors' rights) and industrial property (patents, trade marks, industrial models and designs, commercial names, original names, and so forth). Any document on any other subject needed by the staff of the organization is obtained through interlibrary loan or on exchange. As an international and very specialized library, it must be also one of the most comprehensive in its collection. Juridical, theoretical, and technical works, works on practical application, legislation, and jurisprudence, official documents, and conference documents, whatever the language, all go to enrich and complete the collection. One of the first problems to be faced was that of classification. Until 1960, there was a simplistic system arranging the works by letters (I, for industrial property; L, for literary property; and V, for various) and the books were arranged in order of accession. Thus, it was necessary to recatalog

the entire collection, which was done with a classification devised strictly for this library: alphanumerical with the numbers subdivided according to the decimal principle. On the other hand, the periodicals are simply arranged in alphabetical order, without a number, under the responsible country or international agency. The basic cards are reproduced by offset, with as much information as needed to record books and periodical articles in depth, and then filed in three catalogs: alphabetical by title and author, by classification number, and by geographical area. The periodical articles are cataloged according to similar principles and the cards interfiled in these three catalogs.

The library holds a complete set of all documents printed or items reproduced by the organization; these also are classified and placed in the catalog with the rest of the collection. A monthly acquisitions list is widely distributed free on request. There is a reading room, open to outside patrons; free access to the stacks; and a photoduplication service. Documents cannot be charged to readers but there are interlibrary loan facilities. Periodicals are not circulated outside the organization.

The library functions both as a library in the strict sense of the term and in the larger sense as a documentation center. It furnishes staff members of the organization with documentary material needed for their work and assists it in fulfilling the tasks with which it was charged at the Stockholm Convention—to assemble and disseminate all information relative to the protection of intellectual property, to effect and encourage studies in this area, and to publish the results. In this general plan, the library is charged with concentrating on and informing itself of all the literature published throughout the world on the subject of intellectual property.

In the concluding talk, Frank McKenna, chairman of the meeting and Executive Director of the Special Libraries Association, reported on "Special Libraries in North America, 1973-74." More organizations are aware these days of the need for specialized libraries, and perhaps the steadily increasing membership of the Special Libraries Association reflects this. In the SLA salary survey, it was revealed that the salary of female librarians is 75 percent that of male librarians. SLA has committees working on the equalization of pay and has a program to recruit minorities. The major concern of the association is copyright. He listed the four distinct evolutionary stages for a special library as (1) a truly special subject collection; (2) a specialized subject collection or collection in a special format; (3) a special collection organized for use by a specialized clientele; and (4) a specialized service organized so as to anticipate the specialized services required by a specialized clientele.

SECOND PLENARY SESSION

The Second Plenary Session on Wednesday, November 20, contained three reports directly relevant to the conference theme. Joyce L. Robinson, Director of Jamaica Library Service, reported on "National Planning for Libraries in Developing Countries with Special Reference to the Jamaican Situation." In Jamaica the need for scientific planning was recognized in 1974 by the establishment of the National Council on Libraries, Archives, and Documentation Centres–Jamaica. Miss Robinson enumerated the problems that need analysis in developing countries before library planning can be undertaken: escalating population, illiteracy, poor educational facilities, limited economic resources, and limited skilled human resources. Librarians, she stressed, should be involved in such analysis and planning from the very first; librarians are sometimes too self-effacing and are not consulted by their colleagues in other professions.

Harry T. Hookway, Chief Executive of the British Library, reported on the rapid development of library services of all kinds in the last ten years in his paper on "National Library Planning in Britain." He presented two examples of the planning process, the reorganization of the public library system and the creation of the British Library. The legislative framework provided for the library system leaves room for further action; Miss Robinson had argued too for a grounding in legislation with flexibility built in for change when necessary. The public library system was put under the Secretary of State for Education in 1964 with mutual benefit to both schools and libraries. After an exposition of the organization of the British Library [described in the LC *Information Bulletin* for November 30, 1973, pp. 414-415, and September 27, 1974, p. 321], Mr. Hookway concluded with a statement of how interdependent all the various categories of libraries in Britain are and how their services are now starting to develop in a more articulated fashion.

Library planning in the U.S.S.R. was explained by Nikolai M. Sikorskii, Director of the Lenin State Library, who made a plea for further perfection of the method of library planning, the development of scientifically valid norms of population required in libraries, and of scientific forecasts for library development for a longer period. Soviet libraries, Mr.

Sikorskii said, have a recognized responsibility to eliminate illiteracy and are therefore important in the Soviet Union. Last May 26, the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party adopted a statement "On enhancing the role of libraries in the Communist education of the working people and in scientific and technological progress." In this centralized system, more than 90 percent financed by the State, there are countrywide regulations on the use of books.

As an example of the planning process for libraries, Mr. Sikorskii gave the example of the Kazakh Republic, where it had to be decided how many hundred library experts would be needed in how many libraries by a certain date, and how many volumes. Similar plans are prepared in other divisions of the Union and are reviewed by ministries of buildings and culture. The Lenin Library, the national library, is the all-Union scientific and methodological center as well as a center for problems of culture and the arts. The Lenin Library has had also to prepare a plan for its development in the years 1976 to 1980.

IFLA AND THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Throughout the week, sections and committees held business meetings and workshops, only a few of which have been described here. Coming together were editors of library journals, hospital librarians, school librarians, university librarians, and the International Association of Metropolitan City Libraries (INTAMEL), and sessions were held on library buildings, library schools, library theory and research, preservation, serial publications, UBC, mechanization, and statistics and standards. Tours were available of the Arlington County Public Library, National Library of Medicine, National Technical Information Service, Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of the Census, D.C. Public Library, National Agricultural Library, and the Library of Congress.

The Library of Congress provided a welcome to the many librarians from at home and abroad who came to see the Library in operation during the IFLA Conference.

A hospitality suite for IFLA registrants was set up in the display area opposite the Information Office on the ground floor of the Main Building. Manned by volunteer staff members from all over the Library, the Hospitality Suite provided a place for visitors to sit, enjoy a cup of coffee, and work out the details of their visit. Printed information about the facilities and services of the Library and samples of its publications were also available.

The hospitality suite was supervised by Rosemary DeCarlo of the Assistant Librarian's Office. The volunteers who served with her were Carol Armbruster, Processing Department Office; Dorothy Denchy, Reference Department Office; Maggie DuPree, Personnel Office; Nancy Galbraith, Poetry Office; Joyce Hamilton, American Law Division; Kay Harman, Rare Book Division; Cynthia Johanson, Descriptive Cataloging Division; Sandra Key, Music Division; Barbara Koons, American Revolution Bicentennial Office; Barbara Lavallee, Copyright Cataloging; Betsy Madden, Congressional Research Service; Rosa Owens, National Union Catalog Publication Project; Patricia Pasqual, Descriptive Cataloging Division; Nancy Radford, Office of the Librarian; Lois Rose, Subject Cataloging Division; Margaret R. Smith, Subject Cataloging Division; and Eleanor Sreb, Office of the Assistant Librarian.

No complete count of the visitors who came to the Library is possible, but there are 180 signatures representing 22 countries and the United States in the hospitality suite guest book, and many people did not have an opportunity to sign it as they came through. Large groups of visitors came by bus from the IFLA headquarters on Tuesday and Thursday afternoon, November 19 and 21, and individuals and smaller groups came all through the week. Orientation tours were available at all times, both for reference divisions and for technical services, and staff members who speak languages other than English had been recruited to give tours as needed. While most visitors chose an English-speaking guide, tours were also given in French, Russian, Japanese, Finnish, Italian, and German.

A joint presentation on automation in the Library of Congress was given by the MARC Development Office and the Information Systems Office three times during the week in the Whittall Pavilion.

Tour guides for general orientation tours included Robert V. Allen, Slavic and Central European Division; George Hobart, Prints and Photographs Division; Alexander Hromockyj, Science and Technology Division; Diana Niskern, Science and Technology Division; Renata Shaw, Prints and Photographs Division; Paul Sifton, Manuscript Division; Victor Trumpa, Subject Cataloging Division; Barbara Walsh, General Reference and Bibliography Division; Pamela Wolfe, Congressional Reference Division; Robert Zich, General Reference and Bibliography Divison; and Ellen Zolas, General Reference and Bibliography Division. In addition, Joan Dale and Brian Willson of the Library Tour Office were constantly available, and about 65 other staff members had agreed to help if

needed.

In the Processing Department, Carol Armbruster and Rosa Owens served as hostesses and Grace Hall coordinated the tours. Guides from the Shared Cataloging Division were Robert Davis, Nathalie Delougaz, Frances Einhorn, Margaret Detwiler, Lia Munden, Christine Shollenberger, Antonia Svenson, Galina Tschursin, Eugenia Useriu, Norine Vicenti, and Mary Zlatin. In the Subject Cataloging Division, guides were Barbara Biebrich, Lawrence Buzard, Arthur Lieb, Robert Nielsen, William Putnam, Parkash Samuels, Divna Todorovich, and Vincent Trumpa.

Guides from the Descriptive Cataloging Division included Katherine Kaercher, Barbara Maxwell, Helen Poe, Judith Schmidt, Paul Winkler, and John Womeldorf. Those from the Exchange and Gift Division were Walter Counts, Barbara Killian, Stephan Rosenblatt, George Shaw, and Thomas Wenner.

Ursula Darrah and Maryvonne Mavroukakis of the Serial Record Division; Robert Hiatt and Robert Holmes of the Department Office; and Pamela Bacher, James Godwin, Kay Guiles, Lenore Maruyama, and Lucia Rather of the MARC Development Office were also IFLA tour guides.

The Preservation Working Group of IFLA visited the Library's Preservation and Restoration Laboratories Wednesday morning, November 20, with Frazer Poole and his staff as hosts.

No group of Library staff worked harder for IFLA week than the Buildings Management Office under the direction of Gerald Garvey. Before the Conference, the Buildings Management Office thoroughly cleaned the Main Building. The mosaics and marble in the Great Hall shone brighter than many veterans on the staff could ever remember. There was a constant demand for meeting rooms, for services relative to the receptions, coffees, and luncheons served, and for rearrangement of furniture to meet each day's special requirements. The entire staff was outstandingly effective, but special mention is due Mr. Garvey, Ann Clavelli, division Secretary, Francis Verrier, Head of Protective Services, and Calvin Alston, in charge of food service.

The Central Services Division also performed a major facilitative role in preparation for the conference by supplying signs and tickets for the many charter buses, multilithed and printed materials of all kinds, and the final list of conference participants. The division was also most helpful in supplying emergency transportation both for Library staff and for visitors.

When John G. Lorenz, Deputy Librarian of the Library of Congress, was named Chairman of the Organizing Committee for the recent IFLA Congress, he chose as one of the committee members and chairman of the LC reception committee Adoreen McCormick of the Assistant Librarian's Office. Also a committee member and chairman of the subcommittee on tours and transportation Frank Kurt Cylke, Chief of the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Serving on Mr. Cylke's sub-committee were Jean Allaway, Office of the Assistant Librarian; Adriana Breheny, Shared Cataloging Division; Constance Carter, Science and Technology Division; Alice Freeman, Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (DBPH); A. D. Hagle, DBPH; and Lucy Vecera, DBPH. Collectively they were responsible for the three official pre-conference tours and the post-conference tour (all optional extras for the delegates); for bus transportation within Washington for all official IFLA functions including social affairs, professional visits, and the Friday sightseeing tours; and for providing signs, escorts, and interpreters as needed for each bus.

The volunteers recruited from the Library of Congress as escorts and interpreters included Tom Bickford, DBPH; Eyler Coates, DBPH; Nathalie Delougaz, Shared Cataloging Division; Margaret Detwiler, Shared Cataloging Division; Stephen Dresner, Science and Technology Division; Karen Emmons, DBPH; Richard Evensen, DBPH; Morton Friedman, DBPH; Susan Hayducho, Shared Cataloging Division; Liina Keerdoja, Shared Cataloging Division; Donna Kemme, DBPH; John Kozar, DBPH; Irmgard Nolan, Shared Cataloging Division; Peter Petcoff, General Reference and Bibliography Division; Lolita Silva, Processing Department; Jane Sylvester, Subject Cataloging Division; Divna Todorovich, Subject Cataloging Division; Galina Tschursin, Shared Cataloging Division; and Catherine Wires, DBPH.

Mr. Lorenz's Special Assistant, Mary Ann Adams, and his secretary Barbara Sakamoto, were among those on the Library staff most involved with the IFLA conference. In preparation and in carrying out duties during the conference, they were also assisted by many of the people mentioned above as well as by Nancy Radford, Office of the Librarian; Ursula Reeves-Graybill, Federal Library Committee; Carolyn Proctor, DBPH; Carol Armbruster, Processing Department Office; and Eric Zengota, Reference Department Office.

Many Library of Congress employees with knowledge of one or more foreign languages helped with

preparations for the IFLA conference. Translations into the five official languages of the conference—English, French, German, Russian, and Spanish—were prepared for each of the papers delivered at the plenary sessions. Translations were also needed for registration and program information. John Charles Finzi, Assistant Director of the Reference Department for Library Resources, and Robert C. Sullivan, Chief of the Order Division, coordinated the translation assignments.

The staff members who helped with translations included Georgette Dorn, Latin American, Spanish and Portuguese Division; Stephen Dresner, Science and Technology Division; Thomas Eganey, Serial Record Division; Andrew Fessenko, Slavic and Central European Division; John Feulner, Science and Technology Division; Winifred Griffin, Science Policy Research Division; Boris Hayduchok, National Union Catalog Publication Project; Eric Herzka, NUCPP; Edmund Jann, European Law Division; Nathalie Krueger, Subject Cataloging Division; Maryvonne Mavroukakis, Serial Record Division; Nathalie Metenkanich, Shared Cataloging Division; Violette Muller, Descriptive Cataloging Division; Bluette Pasche, Shared Cataloging Division; Andrey Polushkin, Federal Research Division; Joseph Rodgers, Federal Research Division; Donald Stewart, Latin American, Spanish, and Portuguese Division; Lubov Stowell, Federal Research Division; Maria Tursky, Shared Cataloging Division; Norine Vicenti, Shared Cataloging Division; Paul Vidal, Government and General Research Division; Edward Volski, Federal Research Division; and Barbara Zurkin, General Reference and Bibliography Division.

FINAL PLENARY SESSION

Opened Saturday morning, November 23, the third and final plenary session turned to elections, which resulted in the election of Preben Kirkegaard, Rector of The Royal School of Librarianship, Copenhagen, Denmark, as President and the reelection of Robert Vosper, Professor at the School of Library Science, University of California at Los Angeles, as Vice President. It was proposed also that in view of the new structure of IFLA which will be decided at the 41st General Council Meeting in Oslo, the term of office of Jacques Lethève as Vice President, which would come to expiration in 1975, be prolonged until the date of the 1976 General Council Meeting.

On the motion of Joseph Soosai, Librarian of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, on behalf of the developing countries, Herman Liebaers of Belgium was by acclamation made Honorary President of IFLA.

The treasurer in his report drew attention to the uncertainty of IFLA funding in a time of increasing costs, and the difficulty some members find in paying membership fees in full and on time. One of his suggestions was the adoption of "sponsorship" by associations in those countries with close ties to a developing country, to facilitate the meeting of obligations by covering at least part of membership fees.

The full English text of the Progress Report of the Secretary General for the period July 1973 to July 1974 has been printed in the first issue of the *IFLA Journal*, distributed at the meeting. The quarterly, not intended to be a scholarly library journal, is expected to be a means of communication between the library profession and allied disciplines as well as of internal communication within the profession. Subscriptions, for DM 48.00 annually, should be sent to Verlag Dokumentation, D-8023 Pullach bei München, Postfach 148.

Among the final pieces of business was the award of a medal to the persons who had been responsible for local arrangements. It was accepted in the absence of John G. Lorenz by Foster E. Mohrhardt of the Council on Library Resources, Inc.